

FEELING THE PULSE OF TRADE

Bradstreet's and Dun Discuss the Business of the Week.

NO IMPROVEMENT OBSERVED

The Demand in All Lines Is as It Was Last Week.

FAILURES HAVE NOT PERCEPTIBLY DECREASED

Some Improvement Shown in a Few Western Cities—The Demand and Supplies.

New York, April 24.—Bradstreet's tonnage will say: "Feeling is more hopeful at many trade centers owing to continued improvement of demand in retail," better weather, favorable crop prospects and the activity which naturally follows renewed building operations; distribution of implements and farm supplies, and the attendant activity.

More favorable reports from commercial travelers are from those representing Pittsburgh, St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha and Milwaukee houses.

Moderate improvement is shown at a few other west centers, but at most of the large distributing points throughout the country the movement of merchandise on the whole shows no material change. While seedsmen are doing fairly well in the northwestern country, trade there is not favorably.

Lack of rain in Florida is the cause of the scarcity of early vegetables, and at almost all the cities mercantile collections continue slow.

In industrial lines the only marked change is better in the manufacture of shoes, orders for which have been placed in excess of preceding weeks. Transactions in wool have increased moderately, but supplies continue heavy and prices, while nominally unchanged, are weak.

Prices for cotton goods are depressed by over-supply, and the market price quotations for raw material having an influence under these circumstances. The demand for iron and steel, of stable varieties, remains almost at a standstill, consumers being slow up to prior to recent advance. Railroad and steamship material and bar and plate are in relatively best request, most other lines remaining flat.

Cuts in quotations for better pig and steel billets are the result of transactions by men in the market.

At the south a number of furnaces have contracted their output several months ahead and fractionally advanced the price of certain materials.

The tendency of prices is the reverse of that for several preceding weeks with a large number of decreases. In addition to the main market, which shows wheat, Indian corn, sugar, leather, petroleum and lard are lower, coal, coke, lumber, coal, pork, bacon, lard remain nominal, and changes. Cotton and tin plates have advanced, the latter due to a combination by manufacturers.

There were 260 business failures reported throughout the United States this week compared with 244 last week and 22 in the corresponding year one ago.

Just About the Same.

R. G. Bradstreet & Company, in their weekly review of trade: "Failures for the week have been 23 in the United States, against 230 last year and 44 in Canada, against 37 last year.

At present the distribution of products has made fair progress, not yet reducing retail or wholesale stocks far enough, however, to improve the position of industries.

Money markets have grown more favorable, as well as the state of foreign commerce. Under the present general revival of discussion about the Venezuelan difficulty, there were brighter prospects of business investments here. The best that agitation for foreign money will be permanently laid at rest this year is gaining ground, and in financial quarters causes more concern, and in financial quarters commodities are on the whole, lower than ever before, having declined 2 per cent since March, 1895, 1 per cent since July, 1894. The fall in manufactured goods is a little less than it was April 1st, but in farm products great. Cotton goods were lower, less from last week, and the northern mills have taken scarcely any cotton this week. The feeling is more hopeful because retail trade is better. The situation in woolen goods does not improve.

The large orders taken for boots and

shoes, when prices were reduced to last year's lowest, more than a month ago, resulted in shipments nearly equal to 100,000 pairs, or orders are now coming freely except for immediate delivery to fill out broken stocks.

Now, however, with heavy sales, averaging about 3 per cent lower for the week, although higher at Chicago are a shade stronger.

No iron nor manufactured products have improved in demand as yet, though further combination may give rise to it. The price of rods and bar iron is 120, while steel bars sell at 115 and nails 50 higher after May 1st. Brokers at Birmingham are still selling steel at 115, the price of iron is 120. Structural angles are a shade lower, though some good contracts are expected.

GRAIN AND TRADE CONGRESS.

Charleston Has Arranged for It on the 29th.

Charleston, S. C., April 24.—All arrangements for the south and west grain and trade congress, to be held here on the 29th instant, have been completed.

The local committee has mapped out a line of entertainment for the congress, including their pleasure.

Delegates will be present from all of the more important ports, Savannah, Mobile, Pensacola, Tampa, New Orleans and Galveston, will be represented.

The People Met Him at the Depot and Escorted Him to His Hotel. Speech-Making, Etc.

RETURNED TO BIRMINGHAM

Captain Johnston, the democratic nominee for governor of Alabama, returned tonight from Montgomery. He was met at the depot by a brass band and several hundred citizens and after being escorted to a hack hitched to four horses was driven to the Florence hotel, where, from the porch, a number of speeches were made, welcoming him home and congratulating him on his splendid victory. In the carriage from the depot there rode with Captain Johnston, W. H. Kettig, president of the Clarke Club, which existed here before the primaries; Bert Porter, candidate for the senatorship on the Clarke ticket, and Hon. John W. Tomlinson.

The crowd in front of the hotel was augmented every few moments until finally more than a thousand people were standing with uplifted heads. The cheering was long after each speech.

Mr. Porter presided. Captain Johnston was the first speaker. He was followed by John W. Tomlinson, General Rufus N. Rhodes, of the Evening News; Dr. R. M. Cunningham, democratic nominee for the state senatorship; W. H. Kettig, W. H. Stanley, president of the Trades' Council of Birmingham; E. N. L. Esser, president of the German-American Union of Jefferson County; A. O. Lane, Ross Smith, railroad commissioner; R. H. Fries and others.

All were enthusiastic and showed that democracy's ranks will stand as a strong front to the enemy at the election in August.

CHICAGO'S SECOND SHOW.

Aided by the Southern States, It Will Be a Success.

Augusta, Ga., April 24.—The leading business interests of the south and prominent officials of southern states cordially endorse the Southern States exposition at Chicago, and are actively supporting the exposition, and are anxious to have the exhibition a success.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

Prominent traffic men and executive officers of many of the roads in the southeast and the roads between Chicago and the Ohio river will attend the meeting.

The various papers to be read at the congress will do much toward educating the south, and we trust that the natural and proper path for a vast amount of time will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has been formed from the various state passenger committees from all of its territory west of a line drawn from Chicago to Cincinnati, through Los Angeles, Ind.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.; Atlanta and Augusta, Ga., and Minneapolis, Minn.

The various papers to be read at the meeting will be adopted.

The Southern States Association has made its bid for the round trip, and will send delegations to Kansas City, Mo.; Chicago and Cairo, Ill.; Memphis, Chattanooga, Knoxville, Nashville and Jackson, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Evansville, Ind.; St. Louis, Mo.;

TO SAVE TOM'S NECK

Several Petitions from Jones County
to the Governor
IN BEHALF OF TOM ALLEN

Asking for a Commutation to Life Imprisonment—Death of Mr. Willis Price—General Macon News.

Macon, Ga., April 24.—(Special)—Petitions are being circulated in Jones county asking Governor Atkinson to commute the death sentence of Tom Allen to imprisonment for life in the penitentiary. The petitions are receiving quite a number of names, it is said. A petition will be circulated in Macon to the same effect, but it is not known with what success it will meet. The petition asks for commutation of sentence on the ground that Allen's case has never been heard by the proper authorities, though Allen forfeited his right of appeal by serving out his term in prison. His friends say this ought not to deprive him of all chance for life. It is expected that Allen will be resented tomorrow by Judge Candler, of the Stone Mountain circuit, to death on the gallows.

Dr. Gibson Passes.

Dr. W. C. Gibson, one of Macon's most popular and successful physicians, has received a stroke of paralysis. His entire left side is paralyzed and his general symptoms are unfavorable. His mind is perfectly clear, however, and he has a large appetite. He has had a long history of appendicitis, and commenced to use an electric battery. He went to Indian Spring and during an absence of two months in health, but derived no benefit and turned in a few days. The stroke came on him at his home. All Macon hopes are centered in him and regain his accustomed health.

Mr. Willis Price Died Today.

Mr. Willis F. Price died at half past 11 o'clock after a lingering and painful illness. He was a son of the late Mr. Price, and a brother of Mayor S. B. Price. He was a leading cotton warehouseman of Macon. Mr. Price was born in Macon two years ago, and served gallantly and bravely in the late war, and was a member of the J. C. Smith artillery, under Captain T. L. Marling. He was seriously wounded in the battle of Atlanta, and died in a hospital there. Mr. Price was a brave, true and honorable man, and a public spirited and highly educated citizen. A widow and one daughter survive him.

The Fruit Growers.

The board of directors of the Georgia Fruit Growers' Association adjourned to day after an interesting and important session. The board took up the question of receiving agents etc. The complete list of agents is as follows:

Mr. Edgar A. Ross, of Macon, was elected general shipping master with headquarters at Atlanta, and will be engaged until recently soliciting freight agent for the Central road. He will render invaluable service in this work.

R. K. Cooper, of Marietta, was elected shipping agent for Atlanta; E. M. Gray, shipping agent at Fort Valley; E. H. Mifflin, shipping agent at Columbus; W. H. McDonald, shipping agent at Cuthbert; Dawson and T. P. King, shipping agent at Marietta; W. H. King, shipping agent at Marshallville; W. H. Parker, shipping agent at Griffin and vicinity; D. H. Hughes, shipping agent at Danville, and W. H. Moore, shipping agent at Newman. Moreland and vicinity was left to the local associations. The following receiving agents were elected:

New York, F. G. Without, and F. C. Hines, of New York, as assistant; C. Peterson, Buffalo; George G. Whittington, of Marietta; F. A. Thompson for Toledo and Detroit; A. B. McCall, Atlanta; W. H. McGowen, as assistant; J. D. Parker for Boston.

Other positions of receiving agents will be filled later.

The executive committee consists of Mr. D. C. Dillingham, W. T. Cape and F. T. Moore, who will meet in Macon some day next week, yet to be named, to select referees, railroads, routes, etc.

The growers are providing this year a more scientific manner to ship and distribute the fruit. The general opinion is that about the same amount will be shipped this year as last. In 1895 about 355 cars were shipped from the orchards of Georgia.

Contest for Places.

The pupils of the Gresham High School compete this evening for the judges and readers' prizes at the annual exhibition to be held on the night of the 19th of June, at the Academy of Music, which is the most important event of the closing exercises. The pupils will compete in oration, the speakers and readers will contest for prizes. The successful contestants to date for prizes were:

Girls—Misses Pauline Nelson, Blanche Mack, Minnie Miller, Nellie Collins, Ida Gitterberger, Mrs. Reesee, Mrs. Gandy.

Boys—Edgar Tom, Hardwick Holmes Mason, Dixie Coates, Clay Murphy, Will Tindall, Schuyler Newell. The girls and the boys will speak on the night of the exhibition.

News Notes.

Mr. James R. Nutting, of Atlanta, manager of the Piedmont Savings Assurance Society, is in Macon today and paid the premium.

Attorneys for Armstrong and son, who were invited to their client at the trial, filed a motion for a new trial.

The trial will be seen what day, Judge Cannon and he will be present for a new trial.

A county jail for months ago. He got a knife and a knife with a knife, in his friend, in his hospital, hours a ward.

The saloon and across the found against a son after his son, in the to the surprise of many, went away and Hausey on the day a great and foremost cracker's case having in removal hope for his life.

Mr. C. C. Candler, a man of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a laxative, then one should have the best, with the well-informed physician. Syrup of Fig Syrup stands highest and is most largely used and gives most general satisfaction.

If in the condition of good health, and his system is regular, then laxatives or other remedies are not needed.

If afflicted with any actual disease, one may be commended to the most skillful physicians, but if need of a

The Constitution.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY, WEEKLY.

The Daily (with Sunday) per year ... \$5.00
The Daily (without Sunday) per year ... 6.00
The Sunday Edition (20 to 36 pages) ... 2.00
The Week ... 1.00
Postage paid to any address.

At these reduced rates all subscriptions must be paid in advance.

We do not undertake to return rejected MSS., and will not do so unless accompanied by return postage.

Where To Find The Constitution.

The Constitution can be found on sale at the following places:

WASHINGTON—Metropolitan Hotel.

JACKSONVILLE—H. Drew & Bro.

CINCINNATI—J. R. Hawley, 162 Vine St.

NEW YORK—Bennett's corner Broadway, and Seventeenth Street.

CHICAGO—P. O. News Company, 31 Adams Street; Great Northern Hotel.

DENVER—COL.—Hamilton & Konstrik.

PENSACOLA, FLA.—Pensacola Drug Store.

HOUSTON, TEX.—Butter Bros.

KANSAS CITY, MO.—Van Noy Bros.

Notice to Subscribers.

Do not pay the carriers. We have regular collectors in the cities—Messrs. Charles H. Donnelly, R. L. Cannon and G. W. Tasker.

The traveling representatives of The Constitution are Messrs. William M. Kerst, W. H. Overby and L. B. Wilcox.

Watch Your Dates.

The dates following the address of subscribers indicate the time to which paid. All are urgently requested to watch this date, and notify the home office when errors are discovered.

NICHOLAS & HOLLIDAY, Constitution Building—sole advertising managers for all territory outside of Atlanta.

10 PAGES.
ATLANTA, GA., April 25, 1896.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION SINCE APRIL 1, 1896

31,100.

Reform the System.

There can be no doubt that the failure promptly to execute our criminal laws is an evil that leads to many violations of the law. In one case out of a hundred the law's delay us it is politically termed may be productive of beneficial results. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred it is productive of evil, especially when it is employed to defeat the ends of justice and to give ransom to criminals who have been condemned before an upright judge and an honest jury.

As matters now stand in Georgia it seems that all that is necessary for the most atrocious criminal to practically defeat the ends of justice is to employ a capable lawyer. At the very least, he can assure himself of a long postponement of whatever sentence may have been pronounced against him.

Our renders have recently seen the results of the law's delay in the cases of men who have been found guilty of two of the most atrocious murders that ever occurred in Fulton county. In one case the victim was decapitated to a lonely spot on the outskirts of the city and there assassinated. In the other case the victim was shot down in cold blood on a public street.

In both cases the whole community was shocked by the cold and calculating methods which the murderers employed to satisfy their thirst for blood, and there seemed to be nothing in the way of swift and certain retribution through the court. But under our dangerously defective system of procedure the ends of justice were practically defeated.

There was no lack of zeal on the part of the courts and no lack of earnestness on the part of juries. The defect goes deeper than the courts and leaves them powerless—goes deeper than the verdicts of juries and practically nullifies them. It lies imbedded in our methods of administering the laws, in the formal recognition of trivial technicalities—so that the safety of society itself is made subordinate to the deft handling of some unimportant matter of detail by an expert lawyer. This is the special weakness of our system and the fruitful source of crime. A vicious man intent on violating the law, or on revenging himself for some real or fancied wrong, grows bolder in his methods when he remembers how easily it is for an able lawyer to postpone advantage of the various schemes and technical evasions which our system not only places ready to his hand, but invites him to use.

Nor is the lawyer to blame. Indeed, he would fall short of his duty and lay himself open to criticism if he failed to employ every means that the law places at his command. In both the Myers and the Carr cases the deftness and skill with which the lawyers took advantage of the defect in our system was altogether worthy of admiration. They simply seized opportunities that the law itself gives them and used these advantages with great force and unusual success.

The fault is not with lawyers who have the interests of individual clients to serve, but lies in the law, which is supposed to guard and protect the interests of society. We say, therefore, that the legislature should lose no time in reforming a system which permits the ends of justice to be so easily defeated.

In one of the two cases of which mention has been made, justice was so long delayed that even the convicted criminal grew tired of waiting, and, seizing a convenient opportunity, walked out of

the jail and has never been heard of since. In the other case the murderer walked into the jail a sane man, and the ends of justice were postponed so long that finally a jury was compelled to find him insane. No fault can be found with that verdict, for we have no doubt that the long suspense which the law's delay imposed on him was partially, if not wholly, responsible for the condition in which he was found by the jury that has just acted on his case.

The ease with which the ends of justice can be defeated by appeals on technicalities has cheated the gallows on many occasions. This is perfectly well known to the people, and their resentment of such a state of affairs frequently suggests to them the too prevalent methods by which they take the law into their own hands—especially in cases where the crime committed is of a particularly atrocious character. They feel that some crimes are too serious to give the criminal over to the long, tedious and doubtful processes of which lawyers avail themselves, and so they violate the law by bringing the criminal to a speedy execution.

The escape of murderers by means of the delay of the law over trifling details and unimportant technicalities is not calculated to promote the respect that good men ought to entertain for the law, nor the fear of its justice that bad men are discovered.

The whole system should be reformed so that crime may be met with prompt punishment, to the end that peace and security, which the law is devised to protect, may be enjoyed by individuals and communities.

Our Navy in Need of Men.

In asking for 1,000 additional men to make up the required strength of the American navy several good reasons are given by Secretary Herbert.

On the 1st of June three battleships—the Massachusetts, the Oregon and the Texas—will be ready to receive crews and each will need respectively 424, 420 and 362 men.

The present supply of men is completely exhausted and there will be no means of supplying these battleships unless some provision is made by congress.

During the last four years Great Britain has increased the strength of her navy by the addition of 17,850 men; France by 3,615, Germany by 4,357 and Italy by 3,521. Of these nations the only one to which ours can be favorably compared is Germany. But while in the number and size of the battleships belonging to their respective navies these two countries appear to be equally matched, yet in the numerical strength of the two navies Germany has decidedly the advantage. The personnel of the German navy, including officers and men, is 21,487, while the full strength of the American navy is only 13,460. From this comparison it will be observed that good, if not urgent, reasons exist for increasing the size of our navy.

Having increased the number of her battleships and having, during the past few months, seen the possibilities of foreign complications, the government should not shrink from making such provisions for the equipment of these vessels as shall be in keeping with the dignity of the American republic.

That Exhibit Must Go.

Every citizen of Georgia is anxious for the state's exhibit at Chicago to be the most elaborate and complete display which she has ever made of her material resources.

To this end Commissioner Nesbitt has devoted himself with marked enthusiasm and for several days has been engaged in collecting and assorting the various products of the soil, including geological and mineral specimens. By corresponding with influential citizens in the different portions of the state he hopes not only to develop interest in this undertaking but also to obtain important and valuable additions to the state's exhibit.

In devising some convenient plan for securing a thorough and complete display of all the resources of the state, without the burden of expense which usually attaches to an enterprise of this kind, Commissioner Nesbitt has thought of utilizing the state's exhibit at the recent Cotton States and International exposition as a nucleus.

This exhibit was gathered at considerable expense and labor, and represents a cost of several thousand dollars.

Every one who made a visit to the Georgia building was impressed by the variety and magnitude of the collection, and Georgia's praise was on nearly every lip. No better collection can be gathered as a nucleus for the display at Chicago than this, which is stored away in the basement of the state capitol and which, in its present quarters, is doing the state but little good.

As in the case of nearly every movement of this kind, however, certain difficulties have arisen, and these must be surmounted before the exhibit can be secured. Attorney General Terrell, who is anxious for Georgia to be represented at Chicago, in both the Myers and the Carr cases the deftness and skill with which the lawyers took advantage of the defect in our system was altogether worthy of admiration. They simply seized opportunities that the law itself gives them and used these advantages with great force and unusual success.

The fault is not with lawyers who have the interests of individual clients to serve, but lies in the law, which is supposed to guard and protect the interests of society. We say, therefore, that the legislature should lose no time in reforming a system which permits the ends of justice to be so easily defeated.

In the removal of this exhibit from the state without a special warrant from the legislature, and without a single dollar of expense, is a violation of the law, then it is likewise a violation to carry

from the state a single one of the state's law books or any other piece of property, however trifling or significant.

By executing to the state bond for the proper care and protection of the exhibit, if such a precaution should be deemed necessary, the intent of the law would be carried out, even in its most rigid literal construction.

Georgia should not only be represented at Chicago but the exhibit which she makes should fairly and properly represent the resources of the state in all their varied richness and abundance.

In competition with other southern states it would never do for Georgia to be poorly represented, and realizing the importance of making a thorough and complete exhibit, no stone will be left unturned and no effort will be discontinued that promises to crown this southern enterprise with success.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are interested in Georgia's material development would uphold and sustain the chief executive in a matter which seeks to promote to such a degree the industrial welfare of the state.

It is sincerely to be hoped that Governor Atkinson will deem it advisable to authorize the removal of the state exhibit to Chicago. Not only the patriotism but the business sense of all who are

IN ASHES

Fire at the Southern
Shops Last Night.

CARS DESTROYED

of Workmen Will
be Employed
atably \$25,000.

at the shop south of the city, last night. Forty or fifty number of fine passenger cars under the shed and burnt.

Inastuous one, the sum of a large sum. All of the work to the works their effects are lost and whose effects were in various clothing and val-

the flames.

Covered over 5 o'clock, he appears to know he was first seen to meet the fire and before the flames began to burn down the building was burning down

composed entirely of wood and greasy it burned well. Wind was high at the time quickly spread over laying it in ashes.

But fire was witnessed by people of the south.

There were four which rested the car house. Most of the cars were burnt, but probably the passenger coaches, number of flat cars and car lumber was burnt.

which did its work of the long distance mains and the natural streams were under by the material after. The difficulty of extinguishing nothing could be done with cars which stood on north of the shed. Horns switch engines had begun pulling the horses or else the a much more destroyed at one time than their way on down the splendid new road by good work and employees of the flames were held in hand of the big sheets of the burning their houses might marks and instead of of them remained their own property.

and people gathered here and watched the crowd was composed of the families of the company, who watched the damages, knowing that effects were being for men and women. And many of them of the fire would payment at least

department, ordered could spare from him and his to save his property and its em-

was of course fire and it was that the firemen was not fully ex-

superintendent of the ground shortly after the fire and he bring up things in force of men put property and looks to be attended of the loss could right on account of it is thought loss.

NYON DEAD.

citizen of Atlanta

Yesterday.

After a thirty years, died

in the city,

mechanic, and

in public af-

deas he was ac-

dependent Wylie, Mr.

Brook, Va., about

He enlisted in the

outbreak of the

the Atlanta, and became by trade, en-

Atlantic shops,

nearly twenty-five

years was foreman

the shop. Mr.

remain under him,

general council from

is being his first

he gave up making a faithful

after his term of

two months as

the office of the

works, which pos-

one of his mem-

Jesse Kinyon,

council from the

who died a short

order of the Loy-

youth, in which

the year he serv-

at year he was

at the age of

of this year,

not one thing is deeply re-

among them.

INMAN SUGGESTS
TWO NEW PLANSHe Tells How the Exposition Could Be
Permanently Kept.

OTHERS SUGGEST GOOD IDEAS

All Heartily in Favor of Retaining
the Buildings.

MR. T. B. NEAL ALSO GIVES HIS VIEWS

Movement to Preserve the Buildings
Proves Popular with the Peo-
ple Generally.

Mr. S. M. Inman suggests two plans by which the popular demand that the exposition buildings be preserved for public use may be met.

Mr. Inman is an enthusiastic supporter of the suggestion; in fact, the proposition has met with wide favor throughout the city, wherever it has been mentioned.

Business men of all kinds, professional and citizens generally all declare that it would be a crying shame for the buildings, which, from associations, convenient location and adaptability, are dear to Atlantians, to perish.

The buildings are to be put under the hammer May 7th, and there is every reason to believe that some excellent plan will be arrived upon for their preservation before the time arrives.

The proposition to preserve the exposition buildings for future use is heartily endorsed by Mr. Inman, who is chairman of the finance committee of the exposition.

When seen yesterday in regard to the matter, Mr. Inman said:

"Yes, I am very much in favor of seeing the exposition park maintained as a pleasure ground and as an ornament to Atlanta. I think it would be a great mistake to tear the buildings down and leave in place of the present attractive spot a scene of desolation."

The buildings could be made a potential agency for the future growth of Atlanta. In the first place, the money which the convention city and yet have no auditorium that would accommodate 5,000 persons. This could be done by the city buying the buildings and transform it into a big convention hall. It would easily seat 15,000, and would be the means of attracting a large convention that would otherwise come.

"There is no better place for a public exhibition than the exposition park, which has been neglected in this respect. I think it is exceedingly proper for the city to take part in the exposition, and do not think a stock company organized to purchase the grounds would do."

What do you think can be done to prevent the buildings being torn away?" Mr. Inman was asked.

"There are two plans that seem practical to me," said Mr. Inman. "First, let the city lease the grounds from the Piedmont Exposition Company for, say, five years, with the privilege, on the part of the city, of returning possession five years more, if desired.

The grounds could then be thrown open to the public as a park and pleasure resort. The lake could be made a prominent feature and no doubt the Consolidated Street Railway Company would agree to pay an annual sum to help the city pay its debts.

Another Plan Proposed.

"Second, let a company of merchants and parties interested in preserving the grounds for a future exposition, lease the park from the Piedmont Exposition Company for five years or more, and organize a club which would control the grounds as private property and give access only to members of such club and their wives. This club could find much pleasure in using the grounds for driving, boating, etc."

"The ultimate benefit to the mercantile world will come, however, in ten years at the longest. Atlanta would hold another exposition, to stimulate trade and help the city.

"In an incidental way it also would relieve the city of very large tax for the erection of buildings in case it was decided to have another fair of greater magnitude than the last one was."

"If either of these plans is carried out I am sure the people would buy the buildings and let them stand five years, taking chances of leasing the buildings in the mean time, and then, if no other arrangement arises in the way of chautauquas, conventions, festivals, etc. The revenue derived could be used for repairing the buildings and keeping them in repair."

May Save \$300,000.

"If it is decided to hold the exposition buildings ready another expenditure of \$300,000 would in all probability be saved to the people."

"I merely throw out these suggestions and hope people care to act upon them. One thing is certain—unless something is done the buildings will be sold on May 7th to the highest bidder at a fair valuation if it could not be done before then. The exposition company would sell the buildings at a nominal price and believing that the city could sell off enough lots to almost pay the cost of the work and reserve a large and magnificent park."

"This idea, however, need not prevail either with the city or with the majority of the people, nor do I believe it now possible to get the majority of either to re-consider our opinion. The bondholders might be willing to make an arrangement for nothing else and be preserved in that way. They are good structures and should be kept standing, if possible."

"It remains for the citizens of Atlanta to decide what the bondholders should form a new company and buy the buildings, and

Mr. Neal Favors the Plan.

Mr. W. B. Neale was seen at his office yesterday afternoon and was very much in favor of preserving the buildings and grounds.

The Southern railway and secretary of the board of police commissioners, thinks that the plan to buy up the exposition buildings should be preserved by all means.

He thinks that the city will need just such structures in a few years to house the growing population.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort, president of the Southern railway and secretary of the board of police commissioners, thinks that the plan to buy up the exposition buildings should be preserved by all means.

He thinks that the city will need just such structures in a few years to house the growing population.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

Mr. W. R. Beaufort on the Idea.

Mr. Walter G. Cooper was the chief of the department of public works of the city, who was in favor of the idea.

He thinks that the city will be greatly improved by the buildings and grounds.

"I believe that something should be done to preserve the buildings," said Mr. Neale.

"It seems to me that, regrettably, the original amount invested should stand another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, as a very plausible thing. The outlay necessary to preserve the grounds and buildings in their present condition will be small compared with the original amount invested. Should another exposition movement be inaugurated at the end of five years, it would be a pity that the suggested plan would be amply rewarded."

Mr. Neale made a special study of the proposed plan and will furnish all the details of the cost and condition of the exposition property, and his opinion on the matter is consequently of weight.

GREAT FIRMNESS.

Sugar Broke 41-8 Fe. Cent, but Recovered
Some of the Loss Later.

RAILWAYS LOST A FRACTION

The Prominent Operator Again Bought Cotton—May Notices Unexpectedly Smaller.

New York, April 24.—Speculation at the stock exchange was strong early in the day, and the trend of prices was upward, owing mainly to the fact that quotations from London came higher and the Paris Port still higher. For the third week we have been unusually favorable. There was a brisk inquiry for local account for all the leading shares, as well as the speculative. Tobacco jumped 2% to 33 and the remainder of the first improved anywhere from 4 to 10 cents. The grain market was strong and the cotton figures were attained.

In the afternoon Tobacco reacted to 70%, but this had comparatively little influence. Even when Sugar broke from 125% to 123% on heavy sales, based on the passage of the anti-trust bill by the Senate, the market was still strong. Cotton was unchanged on spot sales of 8,000 bales. Futures there declined 4¢/61 point, while cotton steady and ranged to 72 points lower. Sugar, sugar advanced 2 points. New Orleans declined 2 points. Spots were very unchanged, with sales of 200 bales for April 25. The market was quiet but steady. Interior receipts for the week were estimated at 21,000, against 41,674 last year. Total this week, 52,820, against 37,478 last week and 70,010 last year. Total for the month, 161,000, against 123,700 last year. New Orleans receipts tomorrow are estimated at 600 to 700, against 64 last week. 500 last year and 1,581 in 1895. Markets were quiet but steady. Total interior receipts for the week were estimated at 21,000, against 41,674 last year. Total this week, 52,820, against 37,478 last week and 70,010 last year. Total for the month, 161,000, against 123,700 last year. Total stocks there, 1,161,000, against 1,176,000 last year. With combined favorable weather reports we look for lower prices in the late months.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

	RECKIT'S SHIPMENTS	STOCKS
ISD.	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	1890 1891
Saturday	23 118 61 61 228	490
Monday	17 168 100 72 476	476
Tuesday	27 20 474 20 474	474
Wednesday	10 20 200 654 401	401
Thursday	102 2 200 693 423	423
Friday	88 44 200 701 423	423
Total	291 411 375 843	843

McIntyre & Wardwell's Cotton Letter.

By Private Wire to the Paine-Murphy Brokerage Company.

New York, April 24.—An unexpected small number of notices were issued, and these were quickly stopped, so prices advanced early in the day. Large bull interests were active, buying cotton, especially lower and less active, and the market soon weakened. May showed greatest firmness and activity. Exports from the ports were steady. Next month was fairly good, but the market was quiet. The market was unchallenged on spot sales of 8,000 bales. Futures there declined 4¢/61 point, while cotton steady and ranged to 72 points lower. Sugar advanced 2 points. They are influenced almost wholly by weather conditions, and reports from the south today are favorable. The market has opened 1 point higher on the general list and advanced slowly, but lost the improvement and closed barely steady. The market was quiet but steady. Total interior receipts for the week were estimated at 21,000, against 41,674 last year. Total this week, 52,820, against 37,478 last week and 70,010 last year. Total for the month, 161,000, against 123,700 last year. Total stocks there, 1,161,000, against 1,176,000 last year. With combined favorable weather reports we look for lower prices in the late months.

The following is the range of cotton futures in New York yesterday:

	NET RECEIPTS AT UNITED STATES PORTS.	STOCKS
Saturday	100 118 61 61 228	490
Monday	17 168 100 72 476	476
Tuesday	27 20 474 20 474	474
Wednesday	10 20 200 654 401	401
Thursday	102 2 200 693 423	423
Friday	88 44 200 701 423	423
Total	291 411 375 843	843

Comparative Cotton Statement.

New York, April 24.—The following is the comparative cotton statement for the week ending today:

	NET RECEIPTS AT UNITED STATES PORTS.	STOCKS
Saturday	100 118 61 61 228	490
Monday	17 168 100 72 476	476
Tuesday	27 20 474 20 474	474
Wednesday	10 20 200 654 401	401
Thursday	102 2 200 693 423	423
Friday	88 44 200 701 423	423
Total	291 411 375 843	843

Some sections of Georgia and South Carolina, where rain is beginning to be needed. Lack of rain in the earlier section is not mentioned, and at this season as the proximity of these states to the ocean usually brings rain during the spring at most intervals. Large bull interests are in doubt on account of the threatened manipulation, and we are not wiser than our fellow merchants. The closing was barely steady, taking a slight dip, but cotton and lard were each 5¢ higher than yesterday and May ribs 2½¢ higher.

The leading futures ranged as follows in Chicago:

	Open.	High.	Low.	Closes.
May	63¢	63¢	62¢	63¢
July	64¢	64¢	63¢	64¢
September	64¢	64¢	63¢	64¢
October	29¢	29¢	28¢	29¢
May	29¢	29¢	28¢	29¢
July	19¢	19¢	18¢	19¢
September	19¢	19¢	18¢	19¢
October	19¢	19¢	18¢	19¢
May	5 55	5 58	5 50	5 57
July	5 73	5 77	5 70	5 77
September	5 80	5 82	5 75	5 82
October	4 27¢	4 28¢	4 25	4 29
May	4 27¢	4 28¢	4 25	4 29
July	4 32¢	4 33¢	4 30	4 35
September	4 34¢	4 35¢	4 32	4 35
October	4 34¢	4 35¢	4 32	4 35

Lamson Bros. & Co.'s Grain Letter.

By Private Wire to the Paine-Murphy Brokerage Company.

Charleston, April 24.—Belief seems to prevail that the opening of July wheat will be bought out by this break by parties who were instrumental in causing the advance of May to 68¢. Whether or not this is the case there seems to be a larger demand for July around 68¢. As was the case this morning the winter wheat traders are inclined to buy the winter wheat in large quantities, as well as the spring wheat, which is selling freely whenever the market discloses any signs of weakness. They fell sharply at the opening today on receipt of the news that the market was quiet but steady. Some of the winter wheat in the market has evidently still been much absorbed from some source or other than the market itself, and is now offered to cover and advance the market price. The winter wheat is not yet conflicting, but generally they are quite bunched. Some advises state that with unfavorable weather a large increase cannot be put in but the weather is not bad enough to cause a week's prospect would undoubtedly change, still the market has had a good deal of buying, and it is evident that there is little winter wheat in the market, and exports bid fair to be large next month, which makes the situation rather in favor of buyers. Some advise that conditions should prove to be as bad as expected, estimated Chinese bugs are beginning to appear and various sections in Missouri and Indiana.

Coarse grains have been firm in sympathy with wheat. The market was dull, but there were some large lots in May with an inclination to sell September.

Provisions were firm. Receipts of hogs were about as estimated. It is expected that contract stocks of lard will be 52,000, May 1st, or 50,000 barrels increase over April 1st, and 50,000 barrels of pork, 40,000 barrels, or an increase of 4,000 barrels.

Grain Notes.

By Private Wire to the Paine-Murphy Brokerage Company.

Chicago, April 24.—There has been a lot of May liquidation this morning, latterly with a decided preference for the new delivery.

Primary receipts: Wheat, 374,000 bushels against 229,000; shipments, 180,000 against 133,000; shipments, 63,000 against 54,000; and January delivery 3 18,004.

Secondary receipts: Wheat, 16,000 bushels against 11,000; shipments, 10,000 against 8,000; and October delivery 3 16,004.

Thirdary receipts: Wheat, 16,000 bushels against 11,000; shipments, 10,000 against 8,000; and November delivery 3 16,004.

Fourthary receipts: Wheat, 16,000 bushels against 11,000; shipments, 10,000 against 8,000; and December delivery 3 16,004.

Closed hardly steady. Sales 144,000 bushels.

The following is a statement of the consolidated receipts, exports and stock at the ports:

MONTHS	OPENING	HIGHEST	LOWEST	TODAY'S CLOSING	YEASTERDAY'S CLOSING
APRIL	7.58	7.65	7.58	7.60-82	7.54-84
MAY	7.87	7.94	7.87	7.88-92	7.85-93
JUNE	7.92	7.98	7.92	7.93-95	7.90-95
JULY	7.93	7.99	7.93	7.94-96	7.91-96
AUGUST	7.94	7.99	7.94	7.95-97	7.92-97
SEPTEMBER	7.95	7.99	7.95	7.96-98	7.93-98
OCTOBER	7.96	7.99	7.96	7.97-99	7.94-99
NOVEMBER	7.97	7.99	7.97	7.98-99	7.95-99
DECEMBER	7.98	7.99	7.98	7.99-100	7.96-100
January	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99-100	7.97-100
FEBRUARY	7.99	7.99	7.99	7.99-100	7.97-100

The Liverpool and Port Markets.

Liverpool, April 24.—No change in the market for the day. The market was quiet but steady. Total interior receipts for the week were estimated at 21,000, against 41,674 last year. Total this week, 52,820, against 37,478 last week and 70,010 last year. Total for the month, 161,000, against 123,700 last year. Total stocks there, 1,161,000, against 1,176,000 last year. With combined favorable weather reports we look for lower prices in the late months.

The following are the closing quotations of future cotton in New Orleans today:

	RECEIPTS EXPORTS	STOCKS
APRIL	1885 1886 1887 1888 1889	1890 1891
MAY	576 636 1,260 1,260 1,260	1,260 1,260
JUNE	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
JULY	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
AUGUST	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
SEPTEMBER	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
OCTOBER	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
NOVEMBER	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
DECEMBER	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
JANUARY	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818	1,818 1,818
FEBRUARY	834 1,160 1,818 1,818 1,818</	

